

(e) if not, whether they would create convenience for converting it into a burial ground by acquiring the said land ?

A.—Sri T. CHANNIAH (Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government).—

(a) No.

(b) The condition of the ground is satisfactory.

(c) It is vested in the Corporation.

(d) No. The Corporation considers that it is not suitable to have a burial ground near about this tank.

(e) The question is vague.

Payments for relief works in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks.

Q.—92. Sri B. V. NARAYANA REDDY (Bagepalli-Gudibanda).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

whether any payments are pending in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks in respect of the relief works done ?

A.—Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

No payment is pending in Gudibanda Taluk.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 27,000 Rs. 18,800 have been paid towards works in Bagepalli Taluk, up to the end of December 1953 and the balance is pending payment. The estimates relating to this amount were scrutinised by the Executive Engineer and returned to the Amildar duly sanctioned on 23-12-53. Clear instructions have been issued to the Amildar for immediate settlement of the pending claims as sufficient funds have been placed at his disposal.

Accidents over the railway overbridge in Nagappa Block.

Q.—643. Sri V. R. NAIDU (Malleswaram).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the accidents happening now and then on the railway overbridge in Nagappa Block of Srirampur,

Bangalore City, have come to their notice ;

(b) if so, whether suitable steps are being taken for widening the said over-bridge ;

(c) if not, whether they would immediately ask the railway authorities to take necessary action ?

A.—Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a).

MYSORE LEGISLATURE (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

Motion to consider.

9-30 A.M.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—
Sir, I beg to move :

“ That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

This is a simple but very important measure. Under the Act a place of profit disqualifies a person from entering into the Legislature. Some difficulties are felt and already under the Act of 1951 this disqualification has been removed in respect of Parliamentary Secretaries, Chairman, Director, Member of any Committee or Board appointed by Government and also in respect of a Member of an Industrial Tribunal constituted by the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Now, Sir, the Indian Territorial Army as well as the National Cadet Corps give some emoluments or some allowances to the participants therein. It is possible that will be construed as a place of profit. Members of State Legislatures are seeking entry into the Territorial Army and also members who are in the National Cadet Corps are trying to come into the Legislatures. In the larger interest of the country, it is felt that though this may be construed as a place of

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profit, necessary exemption should be extended. Hence, the Government of India has recommended for exempting those who are seeking a place in the Territorial Army and in the National Cadet Corps and this Bill seeks to provide for such a contingency.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“ That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).— I feel it to be my duty to oppose this measure. The whole thing hinges on the interpretation of the words ‘office of profit.’ The Constitution provides and the Rules provide that a person who holds an office of profit is disqualified to be a member of the Legislature. But we find that of late, this term is being misinterpreted or interpreted to suit the convenience of such persons who are likely to be partisans or to suit the individuals. The idea of disqualifying persons who hold an office of profit is this : that a person who becomes a member of the Legislature should not be subjected to any influence including that of Government and that he is free to exercise his will and give his unbiassed opinion. But the Government is not adhering to this principle. I must state that all persons who are dependent on the existing Government and who are in receipt of a definite and assured income from the Government, do hold the office of profit. Government have been exempting many persons who are deriving income, through the means of legislation and they bring individual legislation to allow such persons to be members of the Assembly, which is very wrong. I can quote any number of instances. For example, there was a Bill last year. Just to accommodate some people who were getting some monthly remuneration, a special Bill was introduced in this Assembly and their disqualification was removed and they were allowed to continue as members of the Assembly. And again there are some persons, members of this House who were getting a remuneration of nearly Rs. 1,000 per month and

still they were allowed to continue as members of the Legislature a Bill being brought in to that effect; they were not considered as holding an office of profit. This is against the spirit of the Constitution. The meaning is this. These persons get remuneration. Through what means and from which source and to whom do they owe this remuneration and who is the agency that is exercising the this patronage? Obviously it is Government and the Government of the day. So, such persons who are holding such offices of profit cannot be considered to be independent persons. They must be considered as being under the obligation of the Government. So, such piecemeal measures to remove disqualifications of such persons who are admittedly and distinctly under the obligations of the Government should not be brought in and such persons must be prevented from being members of this House. This is another measure by which the Government seeks to exempt all persons who are engaged in the National Cadet Corps or those who join the Territorial Army from disqualification. These are people who are getting handsome remuneration every month. Perhaps they may be getting Rs. 500 a month or Rs. 1,000 per month or even more. Secondly, they are under the obligation of the Government, because it is the Government—either the Central Government or the State Government—that exercises patronage on them, that sanctions their pay, that enhances their pay, and as receivers of pay they are subjected to the disciplinary control of the Government; so they look to the Government for their promotions, for their continuance in service and for the continuance of their remuneration. That being the case, how can we admit such persons who are under the obligations of the Government to be members of this Assembly which is a sovereign body? Such concessions and exemptions show that the Government is interested in getting such persons or in having such persons in the Assembly who will dance to their tune or who will approve their policy

and who will be their 'yes-men'. This House will thus be deprived of the services of other persons who could serve the Legislature independently. So on principle this is an unhealthy move; such a move will corrupt the members of this Assembly; such a move will induce the members of the Assembly to pursue a policy or principle which they would not have done if such inducements are not held out or such influences are not exercised. So on principle I must oppose this Bill. In fact, my intention is this. A member of this Assembly owes his allegiance only to the Legislature and to the country and whatever is allowable as his remuneration under this Statute and under the Constitution, only that remuneration—daily allowance, travelling allowance and such incidental expenses must be allowed. But his continuing to be a member and also receiving handsome remuneration, not by tens but by hundreds and thousands by the removal of the disqualification, is a thing which is absolutely against the Constitution, against equity, and a time may come when every member of this House may, by some means or other, be allowed to draw some other salary and again a measure for the removal of disqualification may be introduced and he will be allowed to continue to be a member of the Legislature. It may happen that most of the members will be under the obligation of the Government and they will not be able to discharge their duty fearlessly and independently. So I feel it to be my duty to oppose this Bill. Such removal of disqualification has become more frequent. It may be argued that it is necessary to encourage persons who are engaged in or who have devoted themselves to the service of National Cadet Corps or the Territorial Army. If they are patriots they should not expect anything in return. In the interest of the country, to serve the country, let them serve under the N. C. C.; but under the guise of being in the N. C. C. they cannot have the remuneration and also they cannot

claim to serve in this Assembly and this will be, what I say, corrupting the members; such measures will really corrupt the members and this has happened many times before and I appeal to the Government: let there be an end to such measures and let Government not put forward any such inducements to the members of this House.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—I am really surprised at the attitude taken by the Leader of the Opposition. I thought that this was a measure which would be welcomed by one and all in the country especially at this juncture. We want to build up a strong army, an army strong enough to defend India, nay, to defend Asia itself. When that is the position, when we need every man in the country to take up one or the other kind of training, either in the N.C.C. or in the Territorial Army or even in a private training corps, a man ought to be a nation builder in this that he defends his country either with the help of arms or by at least training himself and making himself bold. You can vehemently oppose Bills where profits are being shared by that person and still he will not be of much use to the country except for himself. That is a different proposition altogether. Here is a circumstance where especially under the present juncture India is to strengthen itself both militarily and otherwise. When that is the case, after all, even if he gets an allowance from the Government, does he sell his conscience? We want military troops in India; we want to further strengthen India; we want every man in India to be strong enough militarily also just as you want him to be materially and morally strong. When others are giving military training everywhere, you want here only a rich man who can afford to go without allowance and spend his own money and get himself trained and at the same time come here and be in the Legislature? Supposing there is a poor man who cannot afford to spend his own money, and he goes and gets allowance; it is in the same way as you have come here and get a salary of Rs. 150. But have

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you sold yourself? Are you not opposing strongly all measures which are not in the interest of the country? We are coming often for sub-committee meetings or committee meetings; we are paid travelling allowance and daily allowance; merely because we get allowance from the Government Treasury, does it mean that we have sold ourselves? Merely because a person who joins a National Cadet Corps gets some allowance, when he comes to the Assembly, how do you infer and say that he does not give an unbiassed opinion? I do not think so. The man who goes there is a patriot; the man who trains himself to be ready to sacrifice his life, would he not be strong enough to resist the private interest and work for the interest of the country? He is prepared to sacrifice his life, blood, sweat and everything else for the good of the country. So, that itself is a sufficient qualification; when he has dared himself to join the army, when he is called to the front and he is prepared to go, would he not also come and serve the same interest here in the House in the interest of the country? That is the thing you have to take into consideration. Here is a person who has offered his whole, his body, his living, his relation, his kith and kin and wealth and everything and has declared that he is prepared to die for the sake of the country. It is only such persons that are exempted here. That is the differentiation that we have to make. I do not think that in England when there was the First World War and the Second World War, and these persons offered themselves to go to the front, they were disqualified from being legislature. They were both in the Legislatures and they were also serving in war field. They sacrificed their lives. When that is the case, I do not see any reason why a measure of this type should be opposed. You take any other country. There, the office of profit is an office where for private ends or personal gains he has acquired an office; there we shall oppose. If there are bounties conferred on him for nothing at all, in such a case he is

likely to be a tail-bearer of the Government and that is a different proposition altogether. But, here is a person who has sacrificed himself at the altar of the country.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—The entire army does it!

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—If necessary, if need arises, the entire army. Here, that person is a government servant and he is in service. That is a job which is pensionable. That is a different affair altogether. Here it is a voluntary service offered. The Territorial Army or, the National Cadet Corps is something like Bharat Seva Dal or Scout Organisation where their services are needed. Now, people are giving *shrama dan* in Seva Dal; they also get musketry training; several students; being in the college, get training and during the period of their training, they might get allowance. Is that a point on which they should be disqualified to be the servers of the Nation? Should they not have the right to work in the Legislature in the interest of the country? Therefore, Sir, the principles that he just now enunciated do not apply.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuverekere).—There is a clear difference between allowance and salary.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—My friend said there is difference between salary and allowance. Just as there is difference between your salary and your allowance, only that much of difference there is. You are getting a salary; but that is not a pensionable job; it is not a whole-time job. The salary that is given there is only for the period during which he serves there and no more. It does not enure itself to any other emoluments except for his maintenance, livelihood. That is all. That should not in any manner come in the way of that person who has offered at the altar of the country, his life and everything that he has. He has staked his very existence. Such persons are needed especially at a juncture like this, when every other country is trying to draw strength from others as cannon fodder and when every country is trying to befriend India's enemies.

(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954

Why should the Leader of the Opposition not take the cue from men like Sri Sundarayya who welcomed at this juncture national unity among ourselves to build up the country's strength? It is with that intention that it is brought before us and my friend instead of welcoming such a measure, is opposing it. I do not doubt his intentions. I know he is as much interested in India's welfare as myself. But this opposition would really make us feel sorry. This is a case where you are to work together, you and I, to build up the strength of India, especially at this juncture when America is shouting at the house-tops from the Senate and from the Congress that in order to see that others do not occupy Asia, they are going to see that Pakistan is strengthened. When that is the position, when directly or indirectly they are trying to hurt India, injure the cause of India, are we not right in asking every member of this House to go and become a member of the National Cadet Corps to strengthen India? When he goes, when an allowance or salary is given, is that a reason that he should give up the interest of the country? The very fact that he undertakes to join the army, a voluntary army, is sufficient proof that he can be entrusted with any job, either legislative job or any other job where India's interest is concerned. Therefore, Sir, I am sure that this measure would be welcomed by one and all in this House.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In the course of the speech delivered by Sri Bheemappa Naik, he was pleased to observe that if a person undertakes to have training in the National Cadet Corps, disqualification applies to him. It is not so. There is no disqualification at present on a person who gets into the National Cadet Corps for training. What is intended to do is to remove disqualification from a person who has joined the services of the National Cadet Corps or the Territorial Army.

I would like to place before the Government that such disqualifications do exist under various clauses as it is

in the State of Mysore. The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to observe that for such of those people who join the Territorial Army and the National Cadet Corps, an allowance is paid and, therefore, that allowance need not be considered as salary and hence a place of profit. I would place before this House, Sir, the point that village officers, namely, shanbhogues and patels are getting the same type of allowance and cannot be considered as salaried servants. In spite of that they are disqualified from becoming members of Legislature.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—They are considered as salaried servants and subordinate officers.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—In the accounts of the Government it is considered as remuneration to Shanubhogues and other village officers. It is not considered as salary. It is an honorarium paid; and retirement conditions and pension rules do not apply to these village officers. When these people are not exempted from disqualification, where is the hurry now just to bring some other clause...

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Does the Hon'ble Member want to put both of them on a par?

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—It is not a question of putting them on par. My question is when disqualification has to be removed, the Government should have thought of these clauses and introduced the necessary legislation. I do not say that a person who joins the army just to protect the cause of the country should be treated on the same level with another person who serves the Government for some profitable job. I never said that. I said, while you want to remove disqualification, when you want everybody to contest the election and serve the country, you should have included all these clauses together and introduced the Bill. Now you have just done this because the Government of India have directed you. We have such troubles in Mysore State alone and the Government have not yet seen it necessary to remove the disqualification attached to these sections of the people. Therefore I would urge the Government to introduce

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another Bill wherein all clauses are introduced instead of only taking this Bill into consideration.

* ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವಾಗ ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಒಮ್ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾವು ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಳೆಪೂರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಬಹು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೇವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ರಿಮೂವಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಸ್ ಕಾಲ್ಯುಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ತರುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು question ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದಾಗಿ ತರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗ ಗೌರವೇಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೇ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು, ಆಗ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸೆಮ್‌ಪ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಯೆನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ಚಿರಿಚೀಲಿ ಯರ್ ಪೋಲ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಈಗ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ (Army) ಏಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯ ಆಗಬಾರದು? ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಮಾಲ್ಯುಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅಥವಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ನೌಕರರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಪಜೀರ್ ಶ್ಯಾನು ಭೋಗರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸೆಮ್‌ಪ್ಟ್ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ? 30-40 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಪಜೀರಿರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಅಂಥಾ ದ್ದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಮಾಡಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗ ಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅವರು ದೇಶಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇವಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ದುಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಂಟ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಸಂಬಳದಿಂದಲೇ ಆತನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವನು ಎಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಂಥಾ ವರಿಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸೆಮ್‌ಪ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗೌರವ ಇದೆ, ನಿಜ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ಮಾಡಿ. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಿಸ್ಕ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ರಿಸ್ಕ್‌ಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ನಾವು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪಂಗಡದವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಎಕ್ಸೆಮ್‌ಪ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಒಂದು ಪೋಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಯವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ದೇಶ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು. ಕಷ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಬಂದು ಆದಳತವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು? ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್, ಸಿರಿಯಾ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಯವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದಳತ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಹ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಧರ್ಮ ಎಂದು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಾಣ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಸಹಿತ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಭೇದ ಭಾವನೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ದೃಢ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಒಂದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಚಿನ್ಮ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ಪಂಗಡಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆರೋಯೆನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajapet).—Sir, our friends in the Opposition said, since these people get salaries, they ought to be disqualified. I may bring to their notice the salary they are getting is not for their private needs; it is for getting themselves equipped as officers in the Military Department. Sir, you are also aware that an officer getting Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 as salary, cannot even save Rs. 100 per month. He has to spend the whole amount so that he may be well equipped. Our friend Sri Bheemappa Naik has readily supported the Bill stating that in foreign countries, especially in England, even Members of the Legislature are allowed to serve in the war field...

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—During war, not otherwise.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Even when there is no war, there are some Members of Parliament who are officers of the Military establishments...

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Impossible.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—There are some members like that, some Lt. Colonels are there.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—They are retired persons.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—Sometimes persons though not exactly serving in Military, but serving in the National Cadet Corps and other territorial forces, are Members of Parliament in England. And in consonance with the privilege given to the Members of Parliament there, this Bill has been brought up, so that at a time of crisis, Members of the Assembly may also volunteer for service in the defence of the country.

10 A. M.

In fact, I am one of those persons who feel that all the Members of the State Assembly should have compulsory military training, and also that they should serve in some of the Military departments. On the floor of this House we have so many times advocated that our school boys and college boys should be given military training. Still, I do not know why the same advocacy should not be applicable to the Members of the Assembly. Why not the same facility be given to the Members of this august House? I think it is better in the large interests of the country—not to gain a personal end—the Members of the Assembly should be given certain privileges also. This is one such privilege. In the present Assembly, there may not be officers who are serving on the Cadet Corps or in the Territorial Army. But there may be some persons in the other States who are anxious to serve. It is better that an opportunity is given to them also. Supposing a Bill is introduced to discuss on the expenditure of the Military Department—of course, it may not be on the floor of this House, but at the Centre—don't you think that suggestions coming from a person who has had such training would be useful? So, let us be broad-minded and let us not try to make this a bigger issue than what it is and give the same privilege to the members who are very anxious to serve in the National Cadet Corps or in the Territorial Army.

L. A.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—I want some clarification.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Afterwards. Sri P. R. Ramaiya.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಬನವನಗುಡಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೆರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎದುರು ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಎದುರುಪಕ್ಷದವರೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯರ್ ಆರ್ಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವು ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದವು. ಇವುಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾನ್ತರಾಳಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರೂ ಇದರ ಕೆಲಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬ ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ holding an office of profit under the Government ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದು ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಬಾಧೆಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಏನಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವ ಯಾರೇ ಅಗಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೈಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬರಬಹುದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧೀನರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು, ಅಗ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಸಂದೇಹವಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂಗಿನಲ್ಲರ ಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀ ಇಮಾಮ್‌ರವರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯರ್ ಆರ್ಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಂಗೇನೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸಹಜ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆಯೆಂದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿನ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯ ಒಂದು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಒಂದು ಆತಂಕವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯರ್ ಆರ್ಮಿ ಅಥವಾ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಭಂಗ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಶಂಕೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯರ್ ಆರ್ಮಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ಜನರು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಆತಂಕವೂ ಇರಬಾರದೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಈ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಆತಂಕ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಆರ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ.)

ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಎರೋಧಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಅದ್ವೈತದ ಮನೋವಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಿಜಿಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆತಂಕವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯಲ್ ಆರ್ಮಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವಂತೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರದೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸೈನ್ ವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಪಾಗುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯಿಸುತ್ತಾ ತಾವು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರು ಸೈನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿ ಎಂದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಆ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ತಾವು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಾರೂ ನಾವೂ ಸೇರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಜನತೆ ಅವರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದು. ಈ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಡೆಟ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯಲ್ ಆರ್ಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕಿಂಚಿತ್ ಅರೋಯನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದೇನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅದ್ವೈತದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.— Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy wanted some clarification.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY.—The clarification that I want is regarding the emoluments and allowances or salaries, if any, attached to the offices that may be held by officers under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 and under the Territorial Army Act of 1948.....

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.— I have called for those details and I will place them before you.

Sir, when I moved this Bill I felt that not only the Government Party but

the Opposition also would welcome this measure. Not merely that, but they would thank the Government for having done this duty at the proper time. For myself, I should like to say that this amendment should have been brought much earlier. It is a pity that three years have been lost and it should have been done for the first time. Well, Sir, I analyse the opposition that has been put up. Some people want to side-track the issue and include the Shanbhogs and Patels and the village officers alongside with this. I do not see the relevancy of it. Others, in particular the Leader of the Opposition, said that so many amendments have been brought year after year. No such thing has been done. It is only in 1951 that this Act has been brought and since then there is no amendment. To criticise a past Act of the Legislature under this, now, is not proper.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Question of facts.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.— Very well, I am answering all your points. Sir, his attack was that in future so many other amendments may be brought forward and, therefore, he would oppose this. Is it a proper argument? Each amendment will have to be considered on its own merit. This is a very important measure which cannot be side-tracked. Nor the apprehension of the present or the future should deter us from going ahead with this kind of important measure. We have got freedom. We have got to protect it. Nowadays a war means a total war in which every citizen must get himself prepared. In England members of the Territorial Army are members of the Parliament and members of Parliament join the Territorial Army and get training. Here, no Member of the Legislature can go and get himself trained in the Territorial Army. Is it the opinion of the Opposition that we must remain as we were for the last two centuries? We were sub-servient for the last two centuries. We have lost martial spirit. Now, it is the proper time for us to get ourselves trained. This gives an

opportunity to the Members of the Legislature to get themselves trained and become fully prepared citizens in order to discharge their duties. Is this not a very welcome measure instead of queerly opposing it, I ask the Opposition.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—On a point of information. Does it in any way prohibit a Member of this Assembly to go and get military training?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Now a Member cannot go and join the Territorial Army and get training. My friend will lose his place here if he does it. I want to help him.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We cannot go there expecting a salary or emolument.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, a Member who goes to become a member of the Territorial Army goes prepared to give his life. His experience is necessary to guide the Assembly here as well as the people outside. For this reason all the Legislatures in India have been requested to do so. The Bill has been circulated and has also been published in the Gazette.

“The offices held by officers in the National Cadet Corps raised and maintained under the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 and in the Territorial Army raised and maintained under the Territorial Army Act, 1948.”

Therefore, Sir, it does not mean that he can regularly become a member of the Army and sit in the House. It is to prevent that this Act has been amended. We do not want to have an Army *coup d'etat* as in Egypt and elsewhere. But, at the same time we want to see that there is martial spirit among the people and that the Members of the Legislature should head and lead people to develop such an attitude. Now, as one Hon'ble Member rightly pointed out, we are asking the students to join the Cadet Corps and they are coming in large number. In fact, students of Maharani's College are demanding for opening a Cadet Corps there. A new Territorial Army has been set up throughout the

country inviting the citizens to come and take training.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—How is it relevant, Sir?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—It is relevant. Because you raised the point I am answering. Therefore, I say, in order to enable the Members of the Legislature to get full knowledge of what is to be in the Army, to get himself disciplined properly so that he might lead not only the Legislature but the country that this measure has been brought forward. As I have already said, this should have been brought forward earlier. Some Members were rather apologetic. I do not think there is any need for it. On the other hand, they must be proud of it. Sir, I commend the measure for the consideration of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 2. The question is:

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1. The question is:

“That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is:

“That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—
Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Mysore Legislature
(Prevention of Disqualification)
(Amendment) Bill, 1954, be
passed”.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore Legislature
(Prevention of Disqualification)
(Amendment) Bill, 1954, be
passed.”

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಕೆಲವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿರೋಧ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ವಿರೋಧಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೇನು ಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಏನು ಬೇಡವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಕ್ಷ ಮೆಜಾರಿಟಿ ಪಕ್ಷವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದೊಂದೂ ಅವರು ತಲೆಗೇ ಹಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಗರ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಕೇಡೆಟ್ಸ್ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬಾಯ್ಸ್ ಕೇಡೆಟ್ಸ್ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು, ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟ್ ಆಗ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದೇನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾವ್.—ತಾವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದೇ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಇಂಥವರು ಯುದ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅನುಮಾನವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕೇಡೆಟ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು, ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒದುವ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಾಗುವಾಗ ತರಬಹುದು. ಈ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ರೆಫ್ರೆಸಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್, ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದವರಿಗೆ charged item ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರು; ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯಿದೆ. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ, ಆಲೋ

ಯನ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೃಪಾದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯಿದೆ; ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೌಕರರಿಗೂ ಅದು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲು ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಏಕದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾವ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬಾಗಿ ಎರಡೇ ಎರಡು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ರೆಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಯಪಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತು ಹೊಂದಿ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಂದು; ಎರಡನೆಯದು, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಕೇಡೆಟ್ ಪಡೆ, ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಯಪಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು—ಇವೇ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗಳು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು. ಇದಿಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನೇ ತರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ, ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಂಕುಚಿತ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನೇ condemn ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಇದೊಂದು party measure ಆಲ್ಲ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಒಂದು national measure. ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯಲ್ ಪಡೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಗಳ ಅಂಗಾಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ನ್ಯೂರ್ವಿ ಬರಲೆಂಬ ಸದಾಶಯದಿಂದ ತಂದು, ಆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದಾಗ, ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಮಗೆ ತೀವ್ರತೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಏಕೆ ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ನೂರು ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳೂ ಹೋಗಿ voluntary ಯಾಗಿ ಚಿರಿಚೋರಿಯಲ್ ಸೈನ್ಯಪಡೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—
It is to enable that, this measure is brought in. Thank you very much.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.—ಯಾರುಯಾರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು voluntary ಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—
Certainly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have received an Order from the Rajpramukh, that the Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 1954 be considered by the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—I may be permitted to move that Bill after lunch. This is a very simple measure.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—We can now rise for tea and after tea the Hon'ble the Finance Minister may present the Budget. That is the most important business for to-day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are still ten minutes. The University (Amendment) Bill may be taken up. It is so simple.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1954.

Motion to consider.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—I beg to move :

“That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1954 be taken into consideration.”

Just at present the definition of ‘Constituent Colleges’ is confined to the cities of Mysore and Bangalore so much so that the Colleges situated outside Mysore and Bangalore do not come under the purview of this Act. We are now having Colleges in places other than Mysore and Bangalore and particularly there is a First Grade College in Tumkur. The Principal of that College does not find a place in the Academic Council. In order to remove this difficulty and in order that Heads of other Colleges which might spring up might

participate in the University function, this measure has been brought forward. I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—This is a very important measure especially at a time when the Government of India under the advice of the Inter-University Board and also under the advice of the educational experts, appointed the University Grants Commission. It is specially necessary to get benefits under the University Grants Commission that such a measure that has been brought before us by the Government should be wholeheartedly accepted. It is not only the Tumkur First Grade College that will come under the purview of this measure, but also other Colleges which are going to be upgraded and especially the Chitaldrug College which is going to be upgraded in the near future will come under the purview of this measure. It is necessary to get grants also from the Government of India and especially to raise to the salaries of the teaching staff in the University that a measure of this nature which will bring all the Colleges under the purview of the Government of India Grants Commission, is necessary. I wholeheartedly welcome this measure and this may be passed by the House.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—I thank the Hon'ble Member for supporting the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :
“That the Mysore University (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 2.
The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.